

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1825.

[NO. 58.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING, WEEKLY, IN THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE,

A RELIGIOUS PAPER,

TO BE CALLED THE

North-Carolina Telegraph,

CONDUCTED BY

REV. ROBERT. H. MORRISON, A. M.

THE importance of periodical publications has long been felt and acknowledged. By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily, the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry, "as far as the curse is found," the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act in concert. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the Church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing Churches, has not one such paper. Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the union, of equal importance and respectability, but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications by some of the most distinguished gentlemen in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the Telegraph will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will find a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

Price, three dollars a year, or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid in advance.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

* Subscriptions received at this office.

NORTH-CAROLINA LOTTERY,

(For the benefit of the Oxford Academy.)

SECOND CLASS.

To be drawn positively in November next, and completed in a few minutes.

B. YATES & A. MINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of \$20,000	20,000
2	10,000	10,000
3	5,000	10,000
4	1,990	3,980
5	1,000	18,000
6	500	9,300
7	100	1,800
8	50	9,300
9	25	4,650
10	10	14,880
11	5	69,750

15,870 Prizes,
26,970 Blanks,
42,840 Tickets \$171,360

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 36 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 36 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and five of them be drawn out; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$20,000, and those five other tickets which shall have on them the same Nos. in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them, respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to \$10,000
2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000
2d, 3d and 1st to 5,000
3d, 1st and 2d to 1,990
3d, 2d and 1st to 1,990

The 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 5th, the 2d, 4th and 5th, or the 3d, 4th and 5th in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three, the 1st, 2d and 4th, the 1st, 2d and 5th, or the 1st, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$100.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 2d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of \$50.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two, the 3d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of \$25.

All others, being 1488, having two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$10.

And all those 13,950 tickets, having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets,	\$5 00
Half do.	2 50
Quarter do.	1 25

Packages of 12 tickets, embracing the 36 numbers of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least \$21 25 net, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate, viz:

Packages of whole,	\$60
Of halves,	30
Of Quarters,	15

Orders for TICKETS received at this office.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of

MECHANISM

in the Western part of North-Carolina.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at \$2.

Not Two Blanks to a Prize.

1	Prize of \$500 (Phaton and Cotton Saw)	is \$500
1	do \$300 (Family Coach)	is 300
1	do \$250 (Gig)	is 250
1	do \$180 (do)	is 180
1	do \$130 (do)	is 130
2	do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is 200
2	do \$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is 160
2	do \$20 (Bedsteads)	is 40
3	do \$14 (a set of Tables)	is 42
3	do \$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is 24
3	do \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is 30
1	do 8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is 8
10	do 6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is 60
10	do \$5 (Hats)	is 50
1	do \$4 (Candlestand)	is 4
1	do \$3 (do)	is 3
20	do \$3 (do)	is 60
300	do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is 600
431	do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.)	is 431

793 \$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of the subscribers, heretofore carried on in the name of Benjamin Hammet, is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the said concern, will make payment to either of the subscribers; and it is expected that payment will be made with the present crop, as it is necessary to close the affairs of the concern as early as possible. Should there be any unsettled accounts against the concern, they are requested to be rendered without delay.

BENJAMIN HAMMET,
JOHN ROBINSON.

Charleston, Oct. 1.

Notice.

THE subscriber having taken the Brick Store lately occupied by Mr. A. Rice, next door to Mr. Charles O'Neale, in King-street, intends continuing the same line of business as heretofore, and hopes for a continuance of his former customers, as they may rely on the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. For the purpose of winding up the concern of Mr. Robinson and himself, and keeping his business distinct, he will carry it on under the firm of B. Hammet & Co.

BENJAMIN HAMMET.

In withdrawing my connexion of business with Mr. Hammet, I cannot, consistent with my feelings, but express my entire satisfaction with his conduct. Mr. H. has lived with me as Clerk and Co-partner for upwards of eleven years; in the whole time I have ever found him attentive, and of the strictest integrity, and recommend a continuance of the public support he has hitherto received.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Charleston, S. C. Oct. 8.—41660

The Yorkville Pioneer, Catawba Journal, and Western Carolinian, will insert the above weekly for one month, and send on their bills for payment.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,



FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single bed-rooms, so much desired by travellers, this establishment contains several handsome drawing rooms and apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The furniture and bedding are entirely new; and, as the proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825.—4wt57

To Sell or Rent,

A SMALL tract of Land, lying near Steel Creek meeting-house, with twenty-five acres of good tillable land, and a good meadow. For further particulars, apply to

JONAS C. RUDISILL.

Oct. 12, 1825.—6it60

WINDSOR

AND
FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SEATERS and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

A first rate Farm for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that tract of land, (commonly called the Lee tract,) lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba river, and containing about

One Thousand and Sixty-six Acres.

The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the cotton planter; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known, on application to the subscriber, living near centre meeting-house, Iredell county.

A. J. WORKE.

August 23, 1825.—3m60

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Wm. J. Alexander, Original Attachment, &c. levied in the hands of Jas. David Martin. Kirk and Wm. Lucky.

It is ordered by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the November Term of this Court, in 1825, and there to reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.

3mt60—Price adv. \$4

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12 1/2 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALEWELL, A. M.

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, P. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

DESULTORY.

[From the Boston Centinel.]

Ingenious Mechanism.—A highly finished piece of ingenuity is now exhibiting at Concert Hall, well worthy the attention of the curious and scientific. It consists of six Galleries, [the invention of Mr. Kremer,] containing one hundred and twenty-eight figures, all of which may be set in motion at the same time. It describes a great variety of active objects, such as the parade of Light Infantry and Cavalry corps; promenading parties, representing European Monarchs with their Queens, all in full costume;—Dancers, surrounded by applauding spectators; Labourers and Mechanics, employed in their various occupations, such as blacksmiths, coopers, wood-cutters, women spinning, &c. Beautiful Gardens, in which are represented children walking and playing;—and during the exhibition, a fine toned instrument executes a variety of beautiful airs and waltzes, to which the movement of the figures are very accurately adapted. We had nearly forgotten the two skilful and amusing little Rope Dancers, who so expertly perform on the tight rope, and keep time with the music.

Ingenious Contrivance.—A young man, a farmer, in Scotland, of the name of Duncan MacLaren, some time ago had his hand amputated in consequence of its being dreadfully lacerated from the bursting of a gun. Finding the loss of his hand, as may be supposed, quite inconvenient, he set about manufacturing a new one, and has succeeded so well, that he is now not only able to take his wonted station at the plough, but to engage in all the ordinary business of the farm. The contrivance is extremely simple and ingenious. The stump of the amputated arm, (the right one) rests very loosely in a leather socket, to which are attached straps, that are brought over the shoulder, and attached to the upper part of the left arm. A wooden hand is formed to represent the hand when half open; and to the wrist part of it is attached a screw, which fastens to the leather socket already described.

With this instrument he can use the spade for filling his carts, and can drive a wheelbarrow, fork hay, and perform other works of the same kind, seemingly without the smallest inconvenience. The leather straps attached to the left arm, enable him to brace the wooden hand at pleasure, so as to resist its being thrown aside, and by means of the screw it is quickly turned round by the left hand to catch an object in any direction. He keeps it covered with a glove, and, whilst driving the plough, or engaged in his ordinary work, a casual observer would suppose there was little the matter, except that he was incapable of completely opening or shutting his hand.

N. F. Statesman.

Piercing of hot Iron by Sulphur.—Col. Evasin, Director of the Arsenal at Meiz in a letter to Gay Laussac, stated the following experiments:—"I placed a bar of wrought Iron, about six-tenths of an inch in thickness, into a common forge, fed by fossil coal, and when it was welding hot, I drew it out, and applied to the surface a stick of sulphur 6 10ths of an inch in diameter. In fourteen seconds the sulphur had pierced a hole through the iron, perfectly circular. Another bar of iron, two inches thick, was pierced in fifteen seconds. The holes had the exact form of the stick of sulphur employed, whether cylindrical or prismatic. They were, however, more regular on the side at which the sulphur came out, than on that to which it was applied."

Mechanic's Magazine.

From the Vermont Gazette, Oct. 11.
On Wednesday last, a son of Mr. Oliver Bebee of Winhall, aged 9 years, went to the woods not far from his father's residence, accompanied only by a small dog, where he discovered a young Cub, which, by the assistance of his dog, was soon driven on to a tree. The boy immediately ascended the tree, and when arrived near the object of his pursuit, a scene presented at which a stouter heart might have failed. The old Bear made her appearance at the foot of the tree, at which the dog retreated, but as the Bear attempted to ascend the tree, the dog returned, renewed his courage, seized her by the posterior and brought her back upon the ground; the Bear turned and made several unsuccessful attempts to get her fangs upon the dog.

The intrepid little Green Mountain urchin was not to be frightened from his pursuit "by the sight of a bear," but whilst she was diverted by the exertions of his faithful little animal, he seized the Cub, descended the tree, and made a safe retreat with his prize in his arms. The bear made a close pursuit a short dis-

tance into the open fields; but being constantly annoyed by the faithful dog, she shied off for the woods, and the little Hero came in to receive the congratulations of the neighborhood, and takes much delight in exhibiting the trophy of his youthful intrepidity.

From the Western Carolinian.

Mr. Editor:—I see frequent mention made of new inventions; if the following deserves a place, you are at liberty to insert it:

Mr. T. Prestwood, of Burke county, has invented a *Mathematical Instrument*, by which he can take inaccessible distances [!!!] The instrument is so contrived, that you have nothing to do but to observe the object with one pair of sights, and bring it in right line; then look thro' another pair of sights (one of which is moveable) and bring the object in a right line with them also; you then have a scale showing the distance without any other measurement whatever.

HORACE CARTER, indicted capitally for violence to the person of a female, has been convicted before the Supreme Court at Worcester. It appeared on the trial that Carter, late at night, knocked at the door of a house in Brookfield, occupied by several of the poor of that town; that being refused admittance he broke open the door, went into a room where three aged females were in bed, on one of whom, of seventy-eight years of age, he committed the violence charged. A more gross offence was never perhaps charged upon a human being. The jury returned a verdict of guilty after an absence of an hour from the Court room.—*Boston Patriot.*

A female about 35 years of age, of slender form and pilgrim appearance, is now travelling on foot through the state of Illinois, as a preacher, and excites much attention. She only carries with her sufficient clothing to supply her immediate wants. She is described as a woman of strong intellect, clear in her ideas, concise in her arguments, of a happy and easy delivery, and graceful in her gesticulations.

The Tread Mills.—An English paper states that at Lewis, each prisoner walks at the rate of 6,600 feet in ascent per day; at Ipswich, 7,450; at St. Albans, 8,000; at Burry, 8,950; at Cambridge, 10,175; at Durham, 12,000; at Brixton, Guilford, and Reading, the summer rate exceeds 13,000, while at Warwick the summer rate will be 17,000 feet in the working hours.

In the war of 1693, between France and Holland, when the Prince of Orange and Marshall Luxembourg contended against each other, the Prince said of Luxembourg, who was deformed, "shall I never beat that hunchback?" "How does he know I am so," said Luxembourg, "he never saw my back."

Lafayette.—It is stated by the editors of the National Intelligencer that Gen. Lafayette received upwards of four thousand letters, from different places, during his stay in the United States, desiring his assistance for procuring pensions for some of the soldiers of the Revolution.

A fair Offer.—Make a full estimate of all you owe, and of all that is owing to you, reduce the same to note. As fast as you collect, pay over those you owe; if you can't collect, renew your notes every year, and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently, and be industrious—lose no time; waste no idle moments—be very prudent and economical in all things—discard all pride but the pride of acting justly and well—be faithful in your duty to God, by regular and hearty prayer, morning and night—attend church and meeting regularly every Sunday, and 'do unto all men as you would they should do unto you.' If you are too needy in your own circumstances to give the poor, do whatever else you have in your power to do for them cheerfully, but if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years; if you are not happy, comfortable and independent in your circumstances, come to me and I will pay your debts.

DR. FRANKLIN.

An Irishman was brought up before the Magistrate for marrying six wives. The magistrate asked him how he could be so hardheaded a villain? "Please your worship," says Paddy, "I was trying to get a good one."

How mortified one ought to feel at being told a tale of scandal; because it proves that the relator believes one able of enjoying it, and certainly it is an enjoyment of a very diabolical nature.

Miscellaneous.

HINDOO SUPERSTITION.

At the annual meeting of the Dublin Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, the Rev. Mr. Reeve, Missionary from Ballary, in India, related the following curious circumstance connected with the religious notions of the Hindoos:

"The Hindoos," he observed, "differed in their moral character from other people; they considered all animals as God's creatures, and looked on those persons who eat of the flesh of animals as cannibals. They know no difference between the spirit of a brute which goeth downwards, and the spirit of a man which goeth upwards. They consider the sun and moon to be heroes, and they think thunder is the grumbling of the Gods.—They have thirty millions of idols, and their idols are exposed for sale in the public streets. You will see in the market place baskets of fruits and baskets of Gods alike exposed for sale. The time the Hindoos devote to the adoration of their idols ought to make Christians blush for themselves. Some of their processions hold from five o'clock in the afternoon until three o'clock the next morning, and there are frequently twenty thousand persons in those processions, carrying their idols, with dancing and songs, from street to street. They also go to considerable expense, and a Hindoo temple frequently receives offerings which amount in value to the sum of 20,000*l.* yearly.—Such are their errors, that many of them impale themselves alive on spikes, drown themselves in rivers, and bury themselves alive. It is not an uncommon thing for an Hindoo to run a knife through his tongue, which he lets hang out of his mouth with the knife sticking in it.—They sometimes roast themselves before a large fire, or carry fire on their bare heads; and these extraordinary acts they commit for the purpose of appeasing the anger of some of their Gods, which they had themselves made. It appears by a calculation which had been made, that in every four hours a Hindoo woman is burned. A Prince of the Hindoo tribe, who died some time since in India, had eighteen wives, and they were all burned on the dead body of the Prince, together with the child of one of them. The Hindoos had Gods for every kind of vice; thus, those who lived by plunder had a God who would sanction it. One of their Gods who sanctions stealing, was represented with a pound of butter in one hand, and pot of milk in the other. Another of their Gods was represented as a monkey, and another as half bird and half man.

[Here the Rev. Gentleman exhibited some specimens of the Idols of the Hindoos; they resembled very much wooden toys.]

A Hindoo once mentioned to the Rev. speaker, that he recollected perfectly well when he (the Hindoo) was an old cow, and that he even remembered the marks he had in his ear. He said he gave good milk when he was a cow, and that was the reason of his being changed into a man. The Rev. gentleman instanced the case of the conversion of a native Hindoo woman, who was by trade a weaver; and also the conversion of the father, sister, and mother of this woman, who all, subsequently, became holy followers of Christ. He also mentioned the fact of a gentleman who is resident there, expending all his income, which is 200*l.* a month, in forwarding the object of the Missionary Society, in establishing and supporting native schools, and having preachers appointed in the different prisons.

REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

Among the interesting articles deposited in the Cabinet of the Antiquarian Society, is a most formidable weapon of destruction, manufactured during the revolutionary contest, and highly expressive of the desperate purposes of its inventor. What name to bestow on a machine so complicated, we know not; the reader, after hearing of the form and shape wherewith it appears, can tax his own invention for an appropriate appellation to bestow on an implement of slaughter so deadly and destructive.

At the extremity of a shaft or handle about eight feet in length, is fixed a head of steel formed in two prongs eight inches long, united like those of a farmer's large hay fork; these, instead of being rounded and smoothed, are formed with sharp edges, so that an assailant who had seized on either with his hands would have been speedily and easily deprived of those members; both are pointed for the purpose of thrusting against an enemy. At the insertion of this fork into the wood, two stout and keen blades of equal length are firmly fixed at right angles with the former, projecting on each side, and whetted like the two first on both edges; beneath, is a third of equal length, extending downward, and designed to inflict a death wound, if the holder, in fight, should strike his victim from above. The contriver, after having thus provided five little swords to attack and disable his opponent, in every manner circumstances might make expedient; by thrusting forward, as with a spear, by levelling a heavy descending blow, as with the battle axe; by pushing beyond his body and transfixing the unfortunate wretch with a returning stroke, as with the antique bill hooks sometimes seen;

or by tearing and lacerating him as could be done by no other implement on the face of the earth, seems to have bethought himself of a provision against the loss of this portable arsenal. To prevent the possibility of the weapon being wrested from the possessor, the handle is lined with sharp blades rising about half an inch above the surface, and extending two feet along from the points; so that if the combatant escaped the traps set for his destruction at the extremity, and rashly seized the weapon below the points, with any malicious intention, by the first effort to become its master his hands would inevitably be cut to the bone and disabled from the performance of any further military duty. At the termination of these knives a guard is set to preserve the grasp more securely. The handle is of strong and firm material, and terminates at the lower end in a short and thick point of steel, rounded and adjust for plunging into the flesh: Strengthened and protected as it is by metal, the staff could not be severed, or essentially injured, by the heaviest blows dealt from the sword of an assailant.

Against all engines and implements used in the art of human destruction, excepting always those moved by the "villainous saltpetre," this single instrument would be a most competent defence. The swordsmen would be kept at bay, or impaled, without being able to print a single bloody mark upon an enemy placed at a distance so great as the extremity of the handle. The trooper would find little benefit from his elevation, for he could not be beyond the operation of the fork and its armament of blades. The infantry might, without the imputation of great cowardice, shrink from an encounter with spears aiming at life in all directions. On whatever side we view them, they look formidable and dangerous. When men should meet hand to hand, either in boarding ships or storming forts, they would do most fearful execution. [Nat. Aegis.]

DISADVANTAGE OF PRINTERS.

The man who declines subscribing to a newspaper, but who is not above borrowing it from his neighbor, is guilty of a double trespass—he profits by the labor of the printer without contributing a cent to his support, and he deprives his neighbor of the free enjoyment of his property. It may be argued that the printer has nothing to do with a newspaper after it is delivered into the possession of a subscriber, any more than a tailor has with the coat which he sells to a customer. But we hope no man of common sense who professes to entertain correct ideas of liberality and justice, will argue thus. The press is a common benefit to the community at large, for which all who partake of it are in justice bound to contribute something in return.—The proprietor establishes it at his own risk, and at a heavy expense, and maintains it by a diligence of application and intensity of labor, of which few of those who are benefited by it, have the most distant idea. He asks nothing in return but an equitable remuneration of his services from the community in which he resides. But suppose that community unhappily to contain but a small portion of individuals who are sufficiently liberal and enlightened to appreciate the value of a press, as a public institution, or to make a proper estimate of the services of those who have undertaken the drudgery of conducting it: and suppose a much larger portion so sordid as to withhold their support, because they can, through the liberal few, be accommodated without incurring the mighty expense of three or four cents a day—the actual cost of both the papers of this town! Would not such niggardliness deserve to be hooted at as a scandal to the community? Who would not laugh at the idea of one half of the community borrowing coats, hats and shoes from the other, to make a decent appearance in on particular occasions, and at the same time admit that no tailor, hatter or shoemaker could ever hope to thrive among such a people? Yet it is the same injury to the interests of the printer to make one newspaper serve half a dozen readers, as it would be to the tailor, to make a fine dress coat serve the purpose of so many dandies. "We must contrive to do without the expense of a newspaper," (a mere trifle in amount) is one of the poorest and most pitiful resolutions that can be imagined; but it is ten times worse when backed by such a reservation as this—"for if I want to read one, I can borrow it." What would such people say, if the community generally were to come to the determination to do without the articles which they vend or manufacture, or without their services in any way? We like to see a more liberal spirit! All trades, occupations and professions are mutually dependent on one another; and we should encourage every one who contributes his means to advance the welfare of ourselves or that of the community. [Norfolk Herald.]

Female Education.—A young girl was presented to James I. as an English prodigy, because she was deeply learned. The person who introduced her, boasted of her proficiency in ancient languages. "I can assure your majesty," said he, "that she can both speak and write Latin, Greek, and Hebrew."—"These are rare attainments for a damsel," said James; "but pray tell me, can she spin?"

Temperance is not one of the virtues of the Irish Highlanders. A gentleman whose rental at one time amounted to £10,000 per annum, and who was in the constant habit of intoxication, took an oath to drink nothing after the cloth was removed; but unable to comply with the spirit, he soon contented himself with adhering to the letter of this rash vow, and keeping the cloth on the table after dinner was over, could drink all night without fear of infringing it. He then swore not to drink in his dining parlor, but again as easily evaded his engagement by adjourning to the next apartment; in the next apartment, however, on some fresh qualms of conscience, the vow was renewed; and so, in each room successively, until he fairly swore himself out of the house. He then took refuge in the summer house of his garden, and there used to dine and drink daily; till, rashly renewing his vow here also, he was reduced to find a new subterfuge, by taking lodgings in a neighboring town.

Another person, one of the second-rate gentry, there called *buckees*, got a punch-eon of spirits, which had come ashore.—It was too large to be got in at the door of the house; he therefore pulled part of the wall down; however, it stuck half way. His small stock of patience could last no longer; he tapped the end that was within, and he and wife, with their servants, soon became completely intoxicated. His neighbors, aware of this, tapped the cask at the other end, and the next day, when this worthy personage would have taken his *morning*, he found the cask was completely emptied!

Indulgence in Bed.—The last No. of the European Magazine contains an ingenious article, showing the way in which lying too long in bed injures the body. This is unquestionably one of the most pernicious habits which can beset poor human nature. Too much bed (and above seven hours is too much) debilitates both body and mind: it causes indigestion, nervous disorders, low spirits, and is as hostile to "good looks" as to strength and cheerfulness. We hear some unhappy and inveterate sluggard exclaim, "But different constitutions require different quantities of rest!" No such thing: seven hours is an ample allowance for young or old, weak or strong, and the softer sex may be assured, that all the cosmetics in the world will not improve their complexions half so effectually as the wholesome, useful, and every way valuable practice of early rising; a practice against which not a single objection can be urged, and which costs absolutely nothing—unless indeed that is an objection.

Anecdote of Mr. Summerfield.—Immediately on his arrival at one of our principal cities, Mr. Summerfield was waited upon by a number of gentlemen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, expressing their desire that he would preach in one of their houses. With this request he stated his willingness to comply, provided the consent of the Bishop could be procured. The Bishop was consulted, but declined acquiescing, stating that he greatly regarded Mr. Summerfield as a man, and esteemed him as a minister, but that the Canon of the church prevented his consent, however much he might be pleased to hear the young man preach. Being informed of this, Mr. S. pleasantly replied, "Well, it matters not, but I have always thought it was usual to *spike the cannon in time of peace.*"

French Anecdote of English Liberty.—In a certain *cul de sac* in London, the houses are propped up by beams across the streets; such a convenience was irresistible to the English *penchant* for hanging, and in the month of November it was no uncommon thing, to see four or five gentlemen suspended side by side; this attracted the notice of the police, who stationed a sentry to put a stop to the practice; he was not long at his post before a gentleman approached, and deliberately threw his rope over the beam, and began to adjust it; the sentinel observed, "Sir, it is not permitted to hang here." "How!" exclaimed the other, "not permitted to hang! Pray, what has become of English liberty?"

A man who had sore eyes, applied to a Physician for relief, who told him, "to leave off drinking Brandy." "Why," said the patient, "you drink brandy, Doctor, and yet have sore eyes." Aye, but," said the Physician, "I love brandy better than my eyes!"

Inflammatory Rheumatism may be easily cured.—Take 2 oz. of earth worms or fishing worms, 2 oz. of sweet oil or lard, chop the worms in pieces, then put them and oil together, and then place the cup in a warmth that is moderate near a fire, stir the oil now and then.—In about half an hour the worms will be dissolved, then strain the compound, put it into a phial and keep it well corked to prevent, if practicable, putrefaction—though in the putrid state the compound is equally efficacious.—Rub the compound with the hand on the part affected and cover it with flannel. Its effects are to relieve pain very quick, and for all pains such as inflammatory rheumatism, gout, &c. it will be found relieving.

HENRY ALEXANDER.
Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1825.

General Intelligence.

THE GREEKS.

The following is an extract of a private letter received from Corfu. Letters from Zante, also, convey the same intelligence, but in a less detailed manner:

"Corfu, Aug. 11.—I cannot fail to communicate to you the following satisfactory news from Greece. Know, then, that after Missolonghi had been blockaded 105 days, by Romeli, Valesi, and strictly besieged for some days by land and sea, by all the Turkish forces, they endeavoured, through the means of the commanders of the European vessels at that station, to persuade the besieged to capitulate, promising to leave the inhabitants, not only their arms, but also their effects. The mediators did not fail to intimidate the inhabitants, by saying that if they did not give up the place the enemy would take it by assault, and give quarter to none; and they even represented the Greek fleet as unable to come to their assistance, since the mariners were occupied in transporting their families to places of security in other countries.—And they said, also, that the whole of the Peloponessus was on the point of falling into the power of Ibrahim Pacha.—On hearing this, some timid Chiefs began to hesitate, and a council of war was held. The first who answered the proposition was the brave Nota Bozzaris, who spoke to this effect: 'I and my 500 will sacrifice ourselves, and the enemy shall, at least, not gain Missolonghi without having planted his flag among our bones.' In the same manner the famous Nicetas replied also, and after him all the others, who at first had been inclined to capitulate. The Captain Pacha having heard this, informed Romeli Valesi that the time was precious, since he expected the Greek flotilla every moment in those waters, and that he would not be able to remain there any longer, and that therefore the order for the assault should be immediately given. That he, in the mean time, would second the assault with his boats. Romeli Valesi immediately ordered all his troops, who were in great numbers, some say 32,000, to arms; and on the 2d of August, two hours before sunrise, the Turks assaulted the place on all sides by land, and 4000 men in their boats assisted their operations by sea.—The firing lasted four hours, and all the surrounding places were shaken by it.

"The commanders of the European vessels stood on the look out, on the masts of their ships, with telescopes in their hands, but the denseness of the smoke impeded their seeing.—When the carnage had somewhat subsided, they saw, with surprise, the banner of the cross still waving on the walls of the fortress; for they had not doubted in the least of its being obliged to surrender to the assault of so formidable a force. The Greeks fought with indescribable ardour and intrepidity, and filled the trenches with the enemy's corpses. Several thousands found a grave beneath the walls of Missolonghi, and the rest fled, pursued by the Greeks to Kerasova. A great quantity of ammunition, baggage, colours, &c. fell into the power of the Greeks. Nicetas performed prodigies of valour at Vassiladi against the enemy, who attacked that place by sea, all of whom fell victims, as the Turkish fleet fled before they could regain their vessels. An Austrian schooner of war brought this intelligence to Zante. An English frigate arrived here has brought many letters and couriers, which come express from all sides, and confirm this important victory. Our Lord High Commissioner shed tears of joy, and conceded the merited tribute of praise to Grecian valour, and particularly to that of Nota Bozzaris. The same frigate coming in haste with news, passed the Turkish fleet, which was in action with the Greek squadron. A merchant vessel from Ithaca confirms the above, and adds that on Monday and Tuesday the Captain heard a heavy cannonading, and saw the summits of the mountains covered with people with telescopes in their hands. We expect to hear almost immediately the result of the naval engagement. We hope that the Peloponessus will soon convince Ibrahim Pacha of the valour of its inhabitants. He has already lost many of his followers in different engagements: He is surrounded by 20,000 Greeks at Tripotama; who will not permit him to escape.

The following account of a remarkable incident, which lately took place at the Jardin des Plantes, in which a menagerie of wild animals is kept, is copied from a late Paris paper:

"A man had introduced himself into the interior of the menagerie. The keeper perceiving him, ran towards him, to make him go out; but at the same time, the lion *Atlas*, whose cage was not well closed, raised the gate audibly, and left his cage.—The keeper cried immediately to the imprudent man, 'place yourself against the wall, and keep still, or you are lost!' It is well known that it is necessary to show firmness and courage before the king of animals. The man obeyed; the keeper followed his example. The lion walked forward, and approached first the keeper, but he recollected the friend who brought him his food, caressed him in an affectionate manner, and passed on to the stranger. Arrived before

him, the eyes of the animal sparkled, he raised his enormous paws, and placed them on the man's shoulders.—For some moments, the lion remained in that position; he scrupulously examined the man, who already thought himself his victim, smelt of him from head to foot, and afterwards returned mechanically to his cage. The gate was immediately shut.—But the stranger has not yet recovered from his fright—his life is despaired of."

Canada has been exposed to the same causes of excitement which tore these U. States from the British Empire. A pamphlet is mentioned by the London Times, which sketches the disputes that have arisen for a series of years between the Executive Government of Lower Canada, and the Assembly of that Province.—They are the very same which gave rise to the American Revolution. "The Colonists insist upon the right of British subjects to tax themselves by their own representatives. But the Executive government of Lower Canada, frequently thwarted in its applications for money, has considered all the rights of Colonists as subservient to the supremacy of the parent state; and we agree in that construction of the point of right, unless it be conceded, that a right, to terminate the relation of parent states and colony exists at all times, and is indefeasible in the latter. Here, too, (says the Times) we are ready to agree, that when the power to shake off that dependence can be successfully exercised, the colony is justified in using it. But it is absurd to talk in the abstract of the privilege of self taxation: it is a question of power rather than of strict justice, and the affirmative can scarcely be predicated of any but the people of a sovereign and independent community."

There is something very curious in this doctrine of the Times. A colony may separate from the mother colony as soon as she can; but while she remains a colony, she has no right over her own money; which is swallowed up in the supremacy of the parent state. It is, in other words, a question of might, not of right; and Canada has here fair warning to take care of herself. So long as she remains a province of Great Britain, she is a slave; she is to be denied the sacred right of a British subject, not to have his money taken from him without his consent or that of his representative: she is to be treated as we were—and the question is to be brought home to her also—Will she submit, or will she resist?

Richd. Enquirer.

The Juice of the Grape.—In a late valuable work on ancient and modern wine by Dr. Henderson, published in London, it is stated that Persia and North America are the only countries in which the Grape has been found indigenous. Greece, Italy, France and Spain, which are now the finest wine countries in the world, are indebted to the east for that plant whose juices cheer the heart of man, and woman also throughout the world. There are districts within the limits of the United States possessing a similar climate and soil to that of Champagne, Burgundy, or the Bourdeaux in France, and it will require only a little of our usual enterprise, to have American Champagne sparkling on our tables, or American Burgundy lighting the glow of fancy and wit in our bon vivants. From recent accounts in the Washington papers, it appears that several experiments have been made in the culture of the grape in some sections of the middle States, and that the results were extremely satisfactory, showing abundantly that the country can produce it of excellent qualities.

Singular Circumstance.—The Franklin Malone Telegraph gives an account of the execution of Stephen Videts, for the murder of Mrs. Fanny Mosely.—The Telegraph says—

"That while under the fatal tree a paper was read at his request, in which he asserts his innocence, in the following terms: 'With regard to the crime for which I this day suffer, I have only to remark, that I am perfectly innocent. By whose hands the unfortunate Fanny Mosely was deprived of life, I do not know; but I say it was not mine, neither was I aware of the approach of that unhappy event, but at the time was fearful of designs upon my own life.'—A short time after, the rope was fastened to the beam and the cap drawn over his face, he still protesting his innocence, and the drop fell. But, unfortunately, the knot drew over his chin in such a manner, as not entirely to stop his breath, nor the circulation of the vital fluid; in this dreadful situation, he struggled for several minutes in the agonies of death.

The paper containing his protestations of innocence, he had declared his intention of holding in his right hand, when yielding up his life. This paper he changed from his left to his right hand, when he had hung two or three minutes, and waved it to the multitude with apparent design."

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

On the Race run on the New-York Course, on the 3d of October, 1825, by Mr. Lynch's filly *Ariel* against Dr. Wyche's colt *La Fayette*. What wonder that *Ariel* should beat *La Fayette*? 'Tis clear, without reasoning, or rhyming, or punning. That, whether by foes or rivals beset, *La Fayette*, young or old, was ne'er given to running.

ANOTHER OF FORTUNE'S FROLICS.

From the Boston Statesman.
We learn by the public prints that a little mincing Dutchman has played a complete hoax, or rather a serious fraud upon the keen Yankees. A person calling himself *Henry Cluett*, recently visited this city, took store, opened as a vender of lottery tickets, broker, &c. &c. had a dashing sign painted (by Curtis), handbills, placards, lottery tickets, &c. printed; advertisements inserted, and drove business at a great rate. The brokers—"Old Stand," "Fortune's Home," &c. trembled, wondered, queried, and fretted, but all to no purpose, the Dutchman appeared to be doing the whole business. Every body that passed his shop, office, or what not, stared at the windows, for they were lined with bills and tickets, the latter lithographically printed: and at the man, for he was a small, squirrel-like looking broker, having withal a slight tinge of the look of the rogue. Numbers went in, bought the tickets with which they hoped to claim a large share of the needful, paid their cash and departed apparently satisfied. He all the time exerted every nerve to accommodate his customers, thanked them for calling, and appeared as polite as a new fledged sophomore. His agents were out in many of the towns within twenty and thirty miles round; he had also itinerant proxies, and in short had all the wheels of his business in motion, and a man at each under a good (promised) salary. He sold, as may be presumed from the premises, many tickets, or rather many parts of tickets, for he seldom had whole ones. But this excited no suspicion. At last the secret came out: he had provided himself with whole tickets possessed by other brokers, had the quarters printed, and sold them, signed "H. Cluett," large as life, all of which are not worth one farthing! On the discovery of this vile fraud upon an unsuspecting people, some of our brokers waited upon Mr. C. who with all the gravity of a London alderman, informed them that he intended to call and purchase the tickets he had taken the number of, and had already sold in quarters, as soon as convenient, and appointed the next day. They, simple souls, believed him; but that same night he decamped, and left his dupes an empty office, and his customers nothing better than a piece of blank paper. The next morning his printer sent a bailiff, who attached the counter, sign, chair, money draw, (in which was about \$3,) and some small articles of little value.

N. B. It is believed that the agents of this person are now offering parts of tickets, signed by him, in some of the towns of this vicinity.

Melancholy effects of tattling.—We took occasion, some time ago, to animadvert upon that evil disposition, which leads individuals, in periods of public distress, to pry into, and right or wrong, to talk about their neighbour's affairs. Since then we find an incident stated in a *Chester* (S. C.) paper, which confirms with lamentable accuracy those reflections.—It is therein said, and we believe with truth, that Mr. M'Neil, of the house of Broadfoot and M'Neil, of Charleston, on arriving in Charleston harbour from Liverpool, and being informed that his house had failed, was driven to the desperate act of throwing himself overboard, and was drowned. Now his house had not, and has not failed; but, amid the thousand busy and mischievous rumors of the day, their names had been mentioned as among the unfortunate: and these idle rumors were too faithfully and fatally repeated by the pilot, without knowing any thing of their truth, or of the interest which the passengers he was talking to might have in it. It would be impossible by any argument to illustrate so forcibly as by this unhappy occurrence, the pernicious and wicked consequences of such incautious babble.

N. Y. American.

The Providence Journal of the 17th inst. has the following ingenious notice of the drawing of the Rhode Island State Lottery:

Awful Calamity.—On Friday afternoon last, a severe shock was experienced by a large number of persons in this, as well as in the neighboring towns and States. A great number of expensive and splendid buildings were thrown to the ground and completely demolished, leaving "not a wreck behind." Several persons just stepping into new and elegant carriages were precipitated to the earth, which in a moment swallowed up their equipage, attendants and all. Tables loaded with plate and the choicest viands, just as the distinguished guests of the master of the house were about to be seated, were, with their costly contents, crushed into almost imperceptible fragments. Ladies who were commencing a splendid career of fashion, and engaged in forming the most brilliant alliances, were in a moment severed from all they held dear, and consigned to insignificance. The robes of office, and the sceptre of authority, had hardly wrapped the form or graced the hand of the greedy expectants, ere they were rudely torn from their shoulders and wrenched from the grasp. A vast many of our most deserving citizens who were investing their ample fortunes in permanent funds, and preparing to live with ease upon a liberal income, were at once reduced to comparative poverty, and com-

pelled to resume the degrading occupations of life for the support of themselves and their families. The loss of property by this calamitous visitation is in fact incalculable. It is computed on the lowest estimate that at least thirty thousand persons lost on an average 25,000 dollars each, making the enormous sum of 750 millions of dollars!! sufferers are extended throughout the Union, having invested a large amount of capital in this place, which has been entirely lost. News of this great calamity was despatched by express, and reached Boston in about three hours and twenty minutes after the catastrophe. It is understood that one person only in Boston or its vicinity, had the good fortune to secure \$25,000 of his property by insurance. A company in Boston and this place were also insured \$10,000, one in Philadelphia 5000, and some others in trifling sums.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

The long promised and twice deferred ascent of Madame Johnson in a balloon from Castle Garden, took place on Wednesday afternoon at about 5 o'clock, and it well rewarded the curiosity of the thousands gathered in the garden, and on the adjoining house-tops to see it.

The intrepid female took her place in the car, when all was ready for departure, with the most undisturbed composure, and at the moment of being launched on her perilous voyage, exhibited not the slightest emotion of doubt or alarm. The wind being fresh, and the air dry and elastic, the balloon rose with astonishing rapidity, and took a direction over Long-Island.—The dauntless traveller, while her motions could yet be perceived, was occupied with throwing out ballast, as if intent on soaring to the loftiest height. She did indeed reach a greater height than any balloon we have before seen, and consequently from the approach of night and the proximity of the ocean, fears were entertained for her safety.—These, however, were relieved about 9 o'clock, by her appearance in person at Castle Garden, having landed on a salt marsh, back of Flatlands, on Long-Island, distant about 7 miles from Brooklyn, and only a few minutes journey from the ocean. Many persons were speedily at hand to lend her assistance, and she suffered no other inconvenience than that of a ducking in the pond where she lighted.

N. Y. American.

SOUTHERN ROAD.

We have heard from a most respectable source, that the secretary of war has ordered a brigade of engineers to make a reconnaissance this autumn of the upper or Western route of the proposed national road from Washington to New-Orleans. It is said that they will pass through this place in pursuit of the most direct practical route from Washington to the Rockfish Gap, to Lexington, Abingdon, and so on to New-Orleans, till they intersect the track already surveyed for the middle route. It is known that the middle and metropolitan routes have already been critically examined this year, by a brigade of engineers of which General Bernard was the chief. Thus during the ensuing session of congress, the interesting question as to the direction of the road, will in all probability be settled. In tracing the map, it is pretty obvious that whether the Western or middle route be adopted, the direct line will pass so near Charlottesville, that it is highly probable from the weighty considerations that might be urged in its favor, that the road will pass through this place. We take it for granted that no one will seriously contend for the metropolitan route. Various reasons might be urged against it. Between the capitol our citizens have already tolerably good roads. The materials for an artificial road on that route are wanting; that country has already easy access to navigable water—the country is sparsely populated—it is poor, as a consequence the expense of travelling would be something like a hundred per cent higher than on either the Western or middle route. For these and many other reasons that might be assigned, we have concluded the question will be confined to the middle and Western routes, and whichever prevails, we permit ourselves to hope we shall be great gainers.—*Charlottesville Central Gazette.*

Bank of Ireland.—The Bank of Ireland, in Dublin, covers more than an acre and a half of ground. It is built of Portland stone, and is a much superior edifice to the Bank of England in London. It has a grand portico on College Green, of 147 feet, with columns of the Ionic order. The doors, desks, offices, are of mahogany throughout the bank, and very neatly executed. The building is supplied with reservoirs of water, fire engines, &c. It contains an armory, with a large stand of arms, and the officers and clerks form a corps of yeomanry, ready to repel any invasion upon this grand depository of Irish wealth.

The notes of this institution are printed within the bank. A steam engine, of eight horse power, is employed in the process. These notes are all numbered by machinery, and with a precision and rapidity that could not be well attained by mere manual dexterity: it is effected by boys.—The border round the notes is also executed by machinery, and their whole appearance is highly neat and finished.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1825.

Georgia.—Gov. Troup is re-elected, by a majority of about 700 over his opponent, Gen. Clark. So small a majority out of 40,000 votes, affords the victors but little cause for exultation. In the election of members to the legislature, the friends of Gen. Clark have succeeded in obtaining a decided majority.

We learn from the Knoxville Register of October 21, that Gen. Jackson, on the Friday previous, resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. It is stated that H. L. White will be elected to fill the vacancy.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser says: It is the failures in Liverpool that we dread, as they generally draw some of our houses into the gulf of ruin with them.—Most of the recent failures in this city, have been occasioned in this manner, among which, we have heard of one of very great hardship. Having drawn heavily upon a Liverpool house, he soon afterwards and before the return of his bills under protest, heard of its failure. Having funds in the hands of another house, in order to meet promptly the other bills, he drew again when, behold, the other house had failed also, and the bills of both came back under protest.

We are gratified to learn that a company has been formed in the city of N. York, headed by an enterprising gentleman of capital, to establish Iron Works on a large scale in South Carolina, with a view of manufacturing iron for the northern market. Extensive purchases have been made on Broad river, including the works of Jacob Stroup, Esq. of York district, where the principal works will be located. The iron can be transported to Charleston by boats descending Broad River, passing through four canals, on which there are 26 locks. The falls passed by these locks amount to 262 feet. We hail this enterprise as promising great benefit to our state, and as evidencing the utility of our internal improvements. We most heartily wish all engaged in it full and complete success.

Col. Tel.

Wool.—The most profitable occupation for our yeomanry owning highland farms is the rearing of Merino sheep. Full blood merino breeders are worth, on an average, ten to twelve dollars per head—full blood Merino wool, washed, sells to the manufacturers from 50 to 75 cents per pound. We miss the butter and cheese from some of the farmers on Connecticut river, (and they brought us the very best of those articles); and see them frequently pass us on their way to market with loads of wool. A few towns on Connecticut river will sell, the present year, from 50,000 to 100,000 dollars worth of wool. The rearing of Merino Sheep, and the production of Wool, is a business that cannot be overdone, any more than the culture of cotton in the Southern States; and if we do not greatly err, it will yield ready money and wealth not less to the farmer of the North, than the cotton business does to the planter of the South. *N. Hampshire paper.*

Kidnapping.—A case of swindling and kidnapping has occurred at Philadelphia, of an aggravated character. A negro ran away from his master in Maryland, and was advertised. A man in Philadelphia, pretending to be a quaker, took the negro to his house, and concealed him, under the pretence of protecting him—wrote to his owner who came on—and when there, the pretended quaker, affecting that the negro was at large, bought him running for \$150. Under another pretence of taking the poor fellow to a place of safety, he took him into Maryland, and sold him for five hundred dollars. *Commercial Advertiser.*

LETTER OF JOHN LOCKE.

About two months before his death, the celebrated John Locke wrote a letter (of which the following is a copy) to Anthony Collins, and left this direction upon it: *To be delivered after my decease.*

"I know you loved me living, and will preserve my memory when I am dead.—All the use to be made of it is, that this life is a scene of vanity, which soon passes away, and affords no solid satisfaction, but in the consciousness of doing well, and in the hope of another life. This is what I can say upon experience; and what you will find to be true, when you come to make up the account. Adieu! I leave my best wishes with you.

JOHN LOCKE."

An Eagle, measuring with outstretched wings, about seven feet, was lately taken in a steel trap at Cornish, Vt. The trap was baited with the remains of a lamb, which had been found in the field partly devoured, no doubt by this rapacious bird.

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Oct. 27.—Cotton, sales 12 a 12½; Bacon 6½ a 7; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 18 a 19; Corn, 50 a 60; Flour, super, 7 a 7½; Flaxseed, 80 a 85; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 3; Lime, 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 40 a 42½; Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 35 a 40; Sugar, common to prime, 11 a 12½; Salt, Liverpool, 90; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 80; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

Cheraw, Oct. 25.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 42 a 45—Peach, 50 a 55; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, nominal, 12½ a 13½; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 24; Corn, scarce, 70 a 80; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 45 a 50; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) \$8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a \$1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

MARRIED.

In Yorkville, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Mr. XERXES H. CUSHMAN, one of the Editors of the "Encyclopedia," to Miss JANE DINKINS, all of that place.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Dr. EDMUND JENNINGS, of Yorkville, to Miss MARY BURCHETT, of Rutherford county.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday morning last, Mr. John Gullin, of a long and severe complaint of the dropsy.

ATTENTION.



Lafayette Artillery!

PARADE in front of your Armory on Saturday next, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in full Winter Uniform.

By order of the Captain,
JOHN H. NORMENT, Ordly Serg't.
Charlotte, Nov. 5, 1825. 1w

Entertainment.

THE subscriber would inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Cowan & Vail, and is now prepared to accommodate travellers and others, who may favor him with their custom. No exertions will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may call on him.

ROBERT WATSON.

Charlotte, Nov. 4, 1825.—1wp

For Sale,

ON Saturday, third of December next, that valuable tract of LAND whereon widow Sarah Sloan lived, on the great road leading from Beattie's Ford to Concord, containing

260 ACRES,

with a comfortable dwelling-house, a good barn, and all other necessary out-buildings. The soil is well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton and wheat. Any person wishing to view the premises before the day of sale, may have an opportunity by applying to the subscriber or Thomas Cashion

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JAMES DOHERTY, Agent.

November 3, 1825.—3t60

Leather, Harness, &c.

THE subscriber having located himself at the Tan-Yard formerly owned by Caleb M. Norwood, has on hand, and will continue to keep, a general assortment of Leather, wagon Harness, gig and carriage Harness, fine and coarse Shoes, the best Lincoln made wagon Hames, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for hides. Saddles and harness repaired on moderate terms.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

Charlotte, Nov. 7, 1825.—2t59

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, the following property, to wit:—

Six acres of Wood Land,

on the Charleston road, on the south side of Charlotte, opposite Mr. Rudisill's field, joining Mr. Cox's land and my own. Also,

339 light of SASH,

ten by twelve, and some other articles; all to be sold at my dwelling-house, opposite Mr. Wilson's, for cash only.

WM. H. STANDLEY.

Charlotte, Nov. 4, 1825.—2ts.

Cash or Produce.

WE will give for COTTON three dollars in seed, or twelve dollars and a half packed, in payment of our out-standing debts; therefore our debtors will please take particular notice, and avail themselves of the present opportunity, as the like may not occur again, and we must have Cotton or Cash.

COOPER & M'GINN.

Oct. 22, 1825.—3t58

Public Auction.

THERE will be sold, on Thursday, the 10th day of November next, at the dwelling-house of the late David Johnson, deceased, the following property, viz:—

Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Corn, Cotton, Fodder, Hay and Oates,

One WAGON and hind gears

Farming Implements,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, with various other articles, &c. A reasonable credit, and due attendance, will be given by me. N. B. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

MATTHEW BAIN, Adm'r.

October 27, 1825.—2t58

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of IRWIN & NORWOOD, or to C. M. Norwood individually, are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Also, all persons having any demands against either of the above concerns, are requested to present them for payment. I hope none will neglect this notice, as I intend removing to the west immediately after our County Court, and all accounts left unsettled will be put in suit indiscriminately.

C. M. NORWOOD.

I have still on hand a quantity of Leather, Harness, and coarse Shoes—good Sole Leather can be had at 33½ cents, for cash.

Charlotte, Oct. 28, 1825.—2t58

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAY-STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

Offer for sale, just received—

75 Bbls. Muscovado SUGAR,
125 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
1500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
20 bags Pepper,
20 do Spice,
15 do Race Ginger,
10 qr. casks Sweet Malaga Wine,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do Northern Gin,
10 do Tanner's Oil,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
1 do Share Moulds,
2 do Sheet Iron,
2000 lbs. Blistered Steel,
1000 do German do
500 do Cast-Steel,
175 kegs wrought & cut Nails, & Brads,
30 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 do 8-10 and 10-12 Glass,
100 bags Shot,
75 kegs FFF and FF Powder,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do Writing Paper,
3 tons Logwood,
3 hhds. Copperas,
200 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
200 do Spanish Indigo,
1500 do Madder,
2500 do Alum,
1500 do Salt Petre,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging.

With an assortment of Patent MEDICINES, and PAINTS, dry and in oil.

Also, a complete assortment of

Wool Machine Cards,

always on hand.

October, 1825.—2mt65

Agricultural.

THE following premiums will be competed for at the LINCOLN

Agricultural Society,
on the second Tuesday in November, at which time the Directors of the Society are particularly solicited to attend.

1. For the best Plough, drawn by two horses, a premium of \$5 00
2. For the best one horse Plough, 3 00
3. For the best Colt, of the horse or mule kind, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each \$5 00
4. For the best Bull or Heifer Calf, not less than six nor more than eighteen months old, each \$3 00
5. For the best Boar or Sow Pig, same age, each \$3 00
6. For the best piece of Twined, mixed as above, same quantity, \$2 00
7. For the best Cotton Counterpane, 2 00
8. For the best piece of Domestic Flannel, not less than 10 yards, \$2 00
9. For the best piece of Blanketing, not less than 5 yards, and one wide, \$2 00
10. For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yards, and one wide, \$2 00
11. For the greatest quantity of Cotton raised on one acre of Upland, \$3 00
12. For the greatest quantity of Corn raised on one acre of Upland, \$3 00
13. For the greatest quantity of Wheat, on the same kind of land, \$3 00
14. For the greatest quantity of Rye, same kind of land, \$3 00
15. For the greatest quantity of Barley, same as to land, \$1 00
16. For the best Straw Cutter, 4 00
17. For the best constructed Cotton Harrow, \$2 00
18. For the best two horse Plough, constructed for opening water furrows, or furrows to deposit manure, \$4 00
19. For the best Whetstone, or Stones calculated for whetting English or German Scythes, or any other kind of superior whetstone, of which it appears to the Society that there is a sufficient or valuable quarry, to be of public utility—a premium of \$2 00

By order of the Society,

VARDRY M'BEE, Sec'y.

Patent Corn-Sheller,

A NEW INVENTION.
WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.

Charlotte, Oct. 29, 1825.—57H

Take Particular Notice,

THAT the Firm hitherto existing under the name of GRAHAM & WILKINSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them by note or book account, are particularly required to call and settle them on or before the Tuesday of next November Court, otherwise they will be put into the hands of some officer for immediate collection, as longer indulgence than that cannot nor will not be given.

A. GRAHAM.

A. G. WILKINSON.

Charlotte, Oct. 24, 1825.—3t58

All persons having claims against A. G. Wilkinson, are requested to present them on or before the above date for settlement.

Lost or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, in Charlotte, on Tuesday evening of the last County Court, a good SADDLE, a little worn, with plated stirrup irons, and a plated snuff-bit BRIDLE;—also two Blankets, one a point blanket, and the other a small Indian blanket, entirely new; also a leather Sursingle. Any person giving me any information so that I can get them again, will be thankfully rewarded for their trouble.

JAMES KIRK.

Charlotte, Oct. 21, 1825.—3t58

Deeds for Sale at this Office.

POETRY.

AGRICULTURAL HYMN.

Great God of Eden! 'twas thy hand,
That first clad earth in bloom,
And shed upon a smiling land
Nature's first rich perfume:
Fresh at thy glance the flowers sprang,
Kiss'd by the sun's first rays—
While plain, and hill, and valley rang
With life, and joy, and praise.

God of the Clouds! thy hands can ope
The fountains of the sky,
And on th' expectant thirsty crop
Pour down the rich supply.
The Farmer, when the seed time's o'er
Joys in the mercies given—
Thinks on thy promis'd harvest's store,
And smiling looks to Heaven.

God of the Sheaf! to thee alone
Are due our thanks and praise,
When Harvest's grateful labor's done,
On Plenty glad we gaze:
Then shall our thoughts on Heav'n rest,
Thy grace we will adore,
And thank that God, whose mercy's blest
Our basket and our store.

THE HAPPY MOTHER.

Methinks the prettiest touch of earthly bliss,
Is when a mother gazes on her child,
Her infant babe, and give that long, sweet kiss,
Which thrills the soul with rapture soft and wild.

Tracing with rapid eye its little form,
As on her lap the tiny creature smiles,—
Emblem of innocence!—to which her warm,
Fond bosom swells in love, that fear beguiles.

Now at arm's length she feasts her longing gaze,
Then quickly darts it to her pouting lip:
Views it still o'er, while glad she plays,
And from its mouth seems hatched joy to sip.

O, thrilling transport! unalloy'd delight,
Her little world of happiness, how fair!
The joyous pride which makes her sorrows light,
And well repays her for a mother's care.

But hush! young sleep now lights upon its brow,
Her half drawn breath may not disturb its rest:
With gentle motion see it press'd—and now
'Tis softly pillow'd on its mother's breast.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

A JOURNEY DOWN EAST.

We have heard of journeying through the Red Sea—dreary wanderings in interminable deserts—long travels round the world, and even of a run to Ohio through mud, that covered both poney and rider up to the shirt collar; but never in our lives have we heard of any thing to match a late journey of a gentleman, whom we shall denominate Dickey Delver, down east.

Dickey was a famous well digger somewhere in the western part of this our good state of Maine; and undertook as he supposed, at a most advantageous bargain, to dig a well for \$45. Having laboured with much assiduity till he had arrived at the depth of nearly fifty feet, with a prospect of soon completing his job, Dickey ascended in these upper regions to look for a little 11 o'clock, and had but just effected his escape when, alas! in caved the sides of the well and filled it five feet, with another solid mass. Dickey looked over the edge, groaned, scratched his head, and for a moment pondered in the bitterness of his heart, half murmuring a curse on his cruel stars, for thus doubling his too heavy task; but probably never once thought of feeling grateful to a kind providence for his almost miraculous escape from instant death. Looking around, however, he saw his coat and hat lying near the margin of the well, and a thought struck him that if he should "clear out," as the saying is, his friends and neighbors would soon discover the situation of the well, and seeing his coat and hat where he had left them when he descended, would no doubt consider him buried under the mass that had fallen, and with one consent would join to dig him out, and thus clear the well. So thought, so determined, and away goes Dickey, without coat or hat, not to another world but to another part of this. The affair of the well's caving was soon known in the neighbourhood, and as might be expected, all were soon gathered around the fearful gulph, that (as they supposed) had closed on poor Dickey, and with a dreadful vengeance. After the first surprise and silence were past, one and another ventured an observation upon poor Dickey's lot. "Poor man! he is no doubt dead."—How he must have felt, when he saw the whole earth above falling in upon him. But it is all over now.—The relatives seemed to be quite calm, and it was at length very seriously agitated whether they should dig out the body. Some were in favour of that measure; but by a suggestion of a relative that it was no use for he was al-

ready well buried, they finally determined to leave him to his lot and allow his bones to mingle with the gloomy depths in which they were covered. The particulars of the case soon travelled in the shape of news to the place of Dickey's retreat, who was so mortified at the result that he kept himself out of hearing for half a year, being ashamed to return home. At last he thought of an answer to enquiries which plying thickly to his ears, on his first appearance above ground, and that he resolved to make a venture.—Dickey accordingly returned, and after a little surprise excited in his neighbors by the unexpected arrival, they began to inquire how he managed to get out, informing him of their conclusion to let him remain where he had buried himself. "Aye, aye, says Dickey, I know all that very well, for I waited till I found you had abandoned me, and then I went to work myself, to dig out, but missing my direction, I had rather a long job of it, and lately came out down in Somerset county;" about fifteen miles from starting point.

Maine Inquirer.

GRATITUDE.

In the advance of the French army in the fatal campaign against Russia, a French Colonel, whilst strolling the suburbs of Wilna, heard cries of distress from a house, and entering to ascertain the cause, he found four soldiers engaged in plunder, and ill-treating an aged Jew and a young girl, who appeared the only inhabitants.—He instantly interfered, but the marauders not being inclined to relinquish their prey, proceeded to blows, and the Colonel who was an excellent swordsman, laid two of his assailants dead on the spot, and drove the other two from the house severely wounded; he himself received some slight wounds and a ball grazed his cheek. The old Jew and his daughter were profuse in their thanks, and the Colonel at their request, made their home his headquarters during the period his regiment remained in Wilna. On the return of the remnant of the French army, oppressed with fatigue, want, and disease, the worn out soldier in rags, sought the dwelling of the Jew, and with difficulty was recognized, so completely changed was his appearance. Every service that active benevolence and gratitude could prompt was instantly exerted; the Jew, his daughter and household, wept over him, watched his bed-side, nursed him with the fondest care, and when the Russians entered, kept him concealed till he was perfectly recovered. The Jew then completely furnished his wardrobe, and contrived to send him through the hostile armies to France. At the peace the Colonel was obliged to retire on a miserable pittance, which an aged mother and a sister shared. He had forgotten the Jew of Wilna, when one evening in the spring of 1816, a man called at his humble abode in the suburbs of Paris, and having satisfied himself as to his identity, placed in his hands a packet, and vanished. On opening it, the Colonel found bills on a banker in Paris, to the amount of 500*l*. with the following note:—"He whose daughter you preserved from a brutal ravisher, whose life you saved, and whose house you protected from plunder, at the imminent risk of your own existence, sends you an humble offering of his gratitude, in the hope it may be useful to you, and which he can well spare from the ample means he possesses; the only return he requires is, that if ever hereafter you hear the Jews contemned, you will say that one of that race knew how to be grateful." The old Jew died at Vienna; his daughter, the heiress of his immense wealth, the largest portion of which was in the French funds, visited Paris; it was natural that she should seek the brave man who had preserved her from the worst of fates, and with no common emotions he found the young girl he had protected now a blooming and beautiful woman, and grateful as she was engaging. He soon became a lover, and she soon consented to be his wife; and with her hand they received more than 100,000 pounds as a dowry.

[English Paper.

From 'L' Histoire des Chiens Celebres.'

Frederick the second's dog.—Near the end of the famous seven year's War, between the Prussians and the Poles, Frederick the Great, who was near sighted, found himself, in a dark night, entirely alone at a distance from his army. He had reason to apprehend a rencounter with numerous detachments of Cossacks roving in the vicinity. He rambled here and there, when his dog, of Danish breed, who always accompanied him, placed his paws suddenly against the breast of his Horse, as if to hinder him from advancing, but failing in this, he turned to the King himself and taking the skirt of his coat into his mouth, sought to detain him.

Frederick who had experienced in many encounters the particular fidelity of his dog, was astonished at his conduct. Suspecting something extraordinary, he stops and looks around him, but he perceives no person. He listens but he hears nothing. Not contented with these precautions, he dismounts and walks to the rear, to the great delight of his dog, who leaped for joy. Choosing then a firm piece of ground, the King lay down and placed his ear to the earth. He immediately heard a sudden and distant sound, extending along the banks of the river—he listened and is satisfied that his dog has advised him of his danger. He soon after, by the light of the Moon, descried a large body of cavalry, occupying an extensive plain.

In this hazardous situation, Frederick lost no time; he sought refuge under the first arch of a bridge, over which the cavalry was advancing in column, and in profound silence. Never was this Prince in such immediate danger; the least movement might betray him, and to be made a prisoner without resistance, was to tarnish his exploits, perhaps lose his renown.

To aggravate his distress, his dog who could not endure the sight of his master's enemies, began to bark. At this critical moment, trembling for the first time for his safety, the Great Frederick seized suddenly his dog by the jaws, and holding them firmly shut between his hands, he remained motionless in that singular attitude; until the Cossacks had passed and the danger was over. The King, at the death of his dog, erected to his memory a monument of white marble in his park of Sans Souci.

Ch. Cour.

FROM THE THREXTON ENFORCER.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.

If in the outset of life things do not go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life, in the prospect, appears smooth and level enough, but when we come to travel it we find it all up hill, and generally rough enough. The journey is a laborious one, and whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so, to our disappointment, if we have built on any other calculation. To endure what is to be endured with as much cheerfulness as possible—and to elbow our way as easily as we can through the great crowd, hoping for little, yet striving for much, is perhaps the true plan. But,

Don't be discouraged, if occasionally you slip down by the way, and your neighbors tread over you a little; in other words don't let a failure or two dishearten you—accidents happen, miscalculations will be made, things will often turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in April, sometimes clouded, and sometimes clear and favorable; and as it would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun, because to-day is stormy, so it is unwise to sink into despondency, when fortune frowns, since, in the common course of things she may be surely expected to smile again. And again—

Don't be discouraged if you are deceived in the people of the world, it often happens that men wear borrowed clothes, and sometimes those who have long stood fair before the world are very rotten at the core. From sources such as these you may be most unexpectedly deceived; and you will naturally feel sore under such deceptions, but to these you must become used; if you fare as most people do, they will lose their novelty before you grow gray, and you will learn to trust men cautiously, and examine their characters closely, before you allow them great opportunities to injure you.

Don't be discouraged under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience than the opinions of men, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious; be frugal; be honest—deal in perfect kindness with all who come in your way, exercising a neighborly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse, and if you do not prosper as rapidly as any of your neighbors, depend upon it you will be as happy.

OAKWOOD.

Always suspect a man who affects great softness of manner and unruddied evenness of temper, and an enunciation studied, slow, and deliberate. These things are all unnatural and bespeak a degree of mental discipline into which he that has no purpose of craft or design to answer cannot submit to drill himself. The most successful knaves are usually of this description. They affect the innocence of the dove, which they have not, in order to hide the cunning of the serpent which they have.

LAFAYETTE.

The following, of all the accounts of disinterested goodness, which we have of Lafayette, is entitled to the first place.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

CINCINNATI, AUG. 16.—In a late number of your paper I was much pleased at seeing the commencement of a very interesting article, giving a sketch of the life of the highly meritorious officer, General Butler. Gen. Richard Butler, who offered up his life in defence of our western frontier, on the memorable 4th of Nov. 1791, was second to no officer of his grade in the Revolutionary army, and his services were of the highest order, as well while he acted as the second of Morgan, as after he was promoted to the command of a regiment. In the course of this "sketch," an account of the death of Major Morris, at the skirmish of White Marsh, is given from "Marshall's Life of Washington." The fate of this distinguished member of the rifle corps recalls to my mind a letter on the subject from Lafayette to Gen. Morgan, which may be worthy of publication, as it serves to perpetuate the worth of the lamented Morris, at the same time that it illustrates the character of that distinguished individual who is yet with us, under the emphatic title of the "Nation's Guest." The original is in my possession, among the many military documents of my grandfather.

With great respect, I am your humble servant.

MORGAN NEVILLE.

THE LETTER.

"My dear Morgan—I have just now received your favor concerning our late friend Major Morris, and I need not repeat how much I am concerned in the interests of his family. I spoke the other day to his Excellency on the subject, and I shall write to Congress a very particular letter, in which you shall be mentioned. I intend to speak in your name, and in that of all your corps, and as being myself honored by their confidence. It is my opinion that a decent estate must be given to the family, as a mark of gratefulness from their country, and that his son be promoted as soon as possible.—But, my dear sir, you know how long Congress weigh every matter before they decide, and as Mrs. Morris may be in some want before that time, I am going to trouble you with a commission, which I beg you to execute with the greatest secrecy. If she wanted to borrow any sum of money, in expectation of the arrangements of Congress, it would not become a stranger, unknown to her, to offer himself for that purpose; but you might say, from yourself, that you have friends, who, being in the army, do not know what to do with their money; and, as they are not in the mercantile or husbandry way, would willingly let her have one, or many thousand dollars, which she should return in three or four years, &c. &c. One other way would be, to let her believe that you have borrowed or got the money from some town or public body, you please to mention, or it would be needless to mention where it comes from. In a word, my dear sir, if, with the greatest secrecy,* and the most minute regard for that lady's delicacy, you may find a way of being useful to her, I beg you will communicate to me immediately.

I shall, as soon as possible, let you know the answer of Congress whenever it can be got, and in expectation of the pleasure of hearing from you, I have the honor to be very sincerely, yours,

THE MARQUIS LAFAYETTE."

* As an evidence of the extreme delicacy of the Marquis, and of his desire to keep this affair secret, this letter is in his own hand writing, whilst most of his communications of that period are in the hand of his aid, the late General P. Neville.

A shoot from the willow that shades Napoleon's grave at St. Helena, is preserved in one of the hot houses, of the King of England's gardens of Kew. It was cut from the tree, and the slip put into earth, were it took root. On reaching England it was presented to his Majesty. It is about a foot high and thrives well. The foregoing is the substance of a paragraph from an English newspaper, all of which is natural enough, except that this slip should have been presented to the King and by him have been preserved. Properly considered, this shrub can be no other than a reproach to the British nation, a living memento of the tyranny, oppression and persecution experienced at the hands of the British government by a distinguished hero and statesman, whose days were unquestionably shortened thereby. The page of history will make that government accountable to posterity for their gross violations of the ties of humanity and philanthropy.

[Boston Patriot.

Gun-Barrels.—An English sportsman asserts, from his own experience, that the generally received opinion, that the greater the length of the gun-barrel, the greater the distance to which the shot will be thrown, is erroneous. He cut four inches from the barrel of a fowling-piece which was two feet ten inches long, by which he found the force of the discharge considerably increased. He proceeded to shorten it, inch by inch, until he had reduced it to two feet two inches, and uniformly found the power of impulsion increased.—Northampton Gazette.

A Chance for the Ladies.—A gentleman named Houston, who has travelled much in Africa, in a letter from Bahia, dated April 7, 1825, writes to his friend at Manchester, as follows:—"I resided in Benin the greater part of 1822 and 1823, and had I not already written more than sufficient to exhaust your patience, I could give you some description and anecdotes of that country and people which might amuse you. But I must close with an allusion to the King's domestic establishment, and which may interest some of your friends. His Majesty is a fine noble looking black fellow, of about 35 years of age; beloved by his people and feared by his enemies; and has yet only about 500 wives and 40 to 50 children. He communicated an idea to me, on which his imperial thoughts had for some time ruminated, and which I, as other favorites of royalty, of course praised, and that highly too:—this was no less than the design, fraught with profound political wisdom, of improving the blood-royal by adding to his seraglio a white lady!—I offered my services to make known his most gracious thoughts to those of "the red rose and the white" of my country; on which he promised to bind himself to make the said lady his only queen, and his other wives her slaves and servants. On this we parted, with his desiring me to give his respects to his brother, the King of England, and should his majesty be in want of a wife, there were a dozen of Princesses of Benin at his service."

A remarkable instance of conspiracy is related of an English nobleman. With the aid of a servant or two he contrived to murder his former steward that he might get his wealth. The servant having strangled him, one of them went into his bed, and when the person came who was to make the will, the murderer, in bed with the curtains close pinned about him counterfeited a sick and dying man's voice, till he had disposed of the dead man's effects, seemingly in the deceased's own words and willed all to his late patron. The murder and fraud being afterwards discovered, both the master and servant were executed.

A Drunkard Reformed.—A farmer in England who had been many years in the practice of coming home intoxicated from a market-town, one day observed appearances of rain while he was in market. His hay was cut, and ready to be housed, to save it he returned home in haste to his farm, before he had taken his customary dose of grog. Upon coming into his house, one of his children, a boy of six years old, ran to his mother, and cried out, "O! mother, father is come home and he is not drunk." The father, who heard this exclamation, was so severely rebuked by it that he suddenly became a sober man.

A Miser being dead and fairly interred, came to the banks of the river Styx, desiring to be ferried over, along with the other ghosts. Charon demands his fare, and is surprised to see the miser, rather than pay it, throw himself into the river and swim over to the other side, notwithstanding all the clamor and opposition that could be made to him. All hell was in an uproar; and each of the judges was meditating some punishment suitable to a crime of such dangerous consequence to the infernal revenues. "Shall he be chained to the rock along with Prometheus? Or tumbled below the precipice in company with Danaides? Or assist Sisyphus in rolling his stone?" No, (says Minos,) none of these—we must invent some severer punishment. "Let him be sent back to the earth, to see the use his heirs are making of his riches."

Beauties, whether male or female, are generally the most untractable beings in the world. The handsome fellow is so much the gentleman, and the fine woman has something so becoming, and both expect such great allowances, that there is no enduring either of them.

SENSIBILITY.—From our feelings we derive all our pains and all our pleasures. In life's journey without sensibility we should be the most wretched of all created beings.—The eye that cannot glisten at the tale of distress, and weep, feelingly weep, for suffering humanity, has a heart incased in marble, and feelings that would disgrace a stoic.

'The sabbath was made for man.'—Its divine origin evinced, by its wonderful tendency to promote the happiness of the human family, as well in producing and cementing social order, as in cherishing religious principles. A due observance of the sabbath, in a regular attendance of the sacred institutions of social worship, is the best school of good manners for children and youth. While it powerfully tends to season their minds with such impressions of accountability, as will operate as restraints of all vicious propensities, it cherishes the seeds of virtue, and produces and strengthens those orderly habits, which are equally necessary to their own individual happiness, and to their becoming useful members of society.